March 9. 1829 Ch: ~~117~~ 118

196 5th 4. An ad cund: of Boston Med: Institution

Inaugural Dissertation

on

Exanthesis Rubeola;

For

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine

In

The University of Pennsylvania,

Pased March 16. 1829

By

Alexander P. Moore

of

New-Port

Rhode-Island.

Philadelphia March 9th 1829

The dis
afflicted,
modern
Physicia
clusively
Some a
they cam
of Scarlet
Regina, &
The think
impreci
& the
such d
By referr
shall fe
their orig
the corre
to prove
writers co
never pract

Exanthesis Rubeola

The disease to which this name has been applied, is, we are told, comparatively of modern origin — the ancient Greek, & Roman Physicians, having left no accounts which conclusively prove that it was known to them. Some writers says Doct. Good, have fancied that they could discover traces of this disease, as well as of Scarlatina, & Small Pox, in the writings of Paulus Aegina, & some other of the Greek Physicians; but He thinks the passages referred to, are too general, & imprecise, to establish any such conclusion, & He has not hesitated to declare that no such diseases are described by them.

By referring to the history of these diseases we shall perceive, that the accounts given of their origin & progress, go, not only, to establish the correctness of Doct. Goods assertion, but, to prove even that the earlier Greek & Roman writers could not have seen them, as they had never prevailed in either of those countries.

previous
century.
molities,
in Indi
antiquit
India,
8th cent
on the c
It does
had prec
in Arabe
the birth
Our Lord
Moon, &
Known a
westward
by the co
extended
Province
have com
any circu

previously to the commencement of the 9th century. Consulting then the history of these malarias, we learn that they have been known in India, & China, from a very remote antiquity — that they were conveyed from India, to Arabia, about the middle of the 6th century, by the Arabian Merchants who traded on the western shores of Hindostan.

It does not appear however, that any of them had prevailed as a general & fatal epidemic, in Arabia, until a short time previously to the birth of Mahomet, or about the year of Our Lord 569; when they broke out near Mecca, & raged with great violence, & fatality. From Arabia, they appear to have travelled westward, to the north of Africa, & had by the commencement of the 9th century extended over nearly all the eastern Provinces of Asia. How long nature would have confined them to this periphery, under ordinary circumstances, is not easy to determine, —

But in
follow in
tagions,
or destro
diseases,
introduce
the Sara
century.
in the c
& distrec
to the no
Saxony, Eng
about the
the 10th
however
prevailed
did not
of the Sola
Richard,
in the lat

But in the dread of wars, but a frequently follow in the train of war, want, and famine, pestilential diseases are not the least to the distressing & accordingly we find, that, the diseases, of which I am now speaking were introduced into Spain, Italy, & France, by the Saracenic invasion, and in the 8th century. Having thus gained a firm foothold in these southern provinces, their baleful, & destructive influence, was soon extended to the north, & they appeared in Switzerland, Germany, England, & Northern Europe generally, about the latter part of the 9th or beginning of the 10th century. By some it is asserted, that, however extensively these diseases may have prevailed on the continent of Europe, they did not appear in Britain — until the return of the Soldiers who accompanied the Dukedom Richard, in his expedition to the east, in the latter part of the 12th century.

This is the amount of what I am enabled to learn, concerning the origin & progress of the disease I am now considering, as well as the exertions and hardships, which it is most commonly associated.

Whether this outline of our origin, & progress, be correct, or otherwise, is now the — I am about to determine. If it be correct, however, as is very probable — it would go satisfactorily to prove, that, neither Dr. Hoffman, nor his predecessors, could have seen these diseases, until they had seen them in other countries. For it would indeed seem to silence the clamour of those, who would attribute the discoveries, others have made, with regard to an amount of discrimination, because they have not confined down, full, & lucid descriptions, of diseases which they had never seen. For if they, it is not reasonable to suppose,

that, this desolation trio of extinct species, had ever come either within the observation of the Cow-dogs, or of those accurate observers of nature, who succeeded him, during a period of more than eleven hundred years. — That they once outlived their new ages, they they would have noted them with their usual discrimination, & a few years & indefinite allusions, concerning the mental not be all the knowledge they would have transmitted to posterity.

But this furnishes, it to wonder from any design, & to go too far in search of the age & birth-place of an object, whose nature does permit, & other contemporary characters, should be the more particular subjects of our regard.

Of this distant period we can not formally ascertain precisely where Dulcinea first made its appearance, or at what time,

and as these circumstances are extremely not very material to a knowledge of its present character, pathology, & method of cure, I will leave them to the curious, & proceed to take notice of the disease as it appears at present in this country.

The three most striking characteristic phenomena of Measles, are the febrile excitement, the Catarrhal affection, & the rash or eruption.

The eruption is indeed peculiar & consists of a greater or less number, of reddish patches, or spots, somewhat semi-circular in shape, dispersed over the surface in crescentric groups, the intervening portions of skin being, for the most part, of the natural colour. This eruption takes place generally on the fourth day from the commencement of the attack; it begins to decline on the 8th or 9th, & terminates in a branny desqu

malia, on the 4th, or 5th, now & then, it happens, that the eruption assumes in its progress, a somewhat vesicular form though, this is rare, & a pustular appearance is so extremely uncommon, as scarcely to be mentioned.

This eruption is always preceded, & accompanied, with a fever, which is more or less inflammatory, or Typhoid, according to the violence of the disease, the constitution of the patient, & the nature of the prevailing epidemic; & it will be more or less external, according as the mucous linings of the nasal, & pulmonary cavities, are more or less, sympathetically phlogosed.

The disease produces its bad effect on the human system but once, & is said to assail infants, & children, more readily than adults.

This last remark, is perhaps of doubtful correctness; it is unquestionable, however, that we see much more of the disease in infants, & children, than in adults; but this can hardly be taken as a proof of their greater susceptibility to its influence, since it is well known, that most persons have been subjects of the disease primarily in adult age, & usually well known also, that they do not as a general rule become subjects of a second attack.—

Besides, it does not appear from all that has been proven on this point, that adults are relatively less susceptible than children themselves.

As to the causes of this disease, little contrariety of sentiment seems hitherto to have been entertained, namely, all agree in ascribing it to effluvia contagious, without knowing, in fact, as in what this contagion

gion essentially consists, or from what sources it is derived.

From whatever source the stimulus that primarily excites the morbid action - is derived, observation seems to have established the fact, that, being once introduced into the human system, it so interrupts & changes its natural functions, & excretions, as to render them capable of infecting to the surrounding, medium, the same specific influence that first called it into action.

Strange however, as it may appear, this opinion as regards the infectious nature of Measles, after having been received & acted on as an established fact for more than a thousand years, has lately been called in question, & arguments adduced to the contrary of this opinion - - - With how much reason & propriety, its

infectious nature is disputed, I can not pretend to say, — I only know, this much, it Measles cannot be communicated from the body of one labouring under the disease in its genuine form, to one other who has not previously been affected by it, — then, medicine have been for a long time strangely deluded, since men, both professional, & lay, whose opinions have been, at least tacitly, sanctioned in all the learning of their days, possessed in best & broadest fields for observation, have declared, not only that it was to be communicated, but have specified the time, that the infection remains in the system, previously to producing its specific effects, from 8 to 14 days, generally from 8 to 10. If such men, under circumstances the most favourable, have suffered themselves to be so egregiously deceived, the same may

with much propriety question the capacity of the human intellect, & doubt even its power of distinguishing between truth & error.

Although I do not believe that Measles arises primarily from a material & specific contagion, yet, I as much believe that, being once brought into action it is communicable from one person to another as I do that Small Pox, can be so communicated. In this opinion I am supported by all popular observation — the consentient sentiments bathe of the "wilty & the wise!" — But in what particular manner it produces this effect, is not positively determined, although, there seems little doubt that it is effected by a material vapour, or poisonous exhalation, arising from the body of an infected individual.

This is the more probable, since we can even

demonstrate, & it is a matter of almost daily observation, that, the excretions of the human body may be so changed by its own morbid actions, as to be capable of exciting in other bodies the same morbid phenomena; But to ascertain precisely how, & from what particular source the primary irritant originates, is a desideratum which although it now seems of difficult attainment, may hereafter be unfolded to our comprehension by some future, & profitable, Pioneer who aiming at improvement, may thus connect his name in co-extensive immortality with the Science he cultivates.

However difficult it may be to account for the production of the peculiar virus or in other words the peculiar exciting causes of Measles, there is little doubt of their ingenerate origin, whether we regard them as material, or immaterial.

regarding these causes as specific & material, they would most probably arise from one of the following sources,— either from accumulated filth, animal, or vegetable, acted on by some peculiar atmospherical influences, which are as essential to its perfect elimination, as they are inscrutable to us; & which, combined with the above mentioned factors, call into existence the generic Molecules contagium. In the mind perhaps, with some plausibility ascribe it to a miasm arising from the common levelling itself, owing to crowded situations personal filth, paucity of wholesome nourishment, or other accidental, & constitutional peculiarities, which are mysteries only because Physicians have not hitherto hit on that particular manner of investigation, by which alone they can be comprehended & explained. Admitting therefore the existence of a material

Rubeolus miasm, it does not seem difficult to account in a plausible manner for its propagation, in place, particularly circumstanced. — But the great objection — to its materiality, is that, we cannot on this principle satisfactorily account for the different phenomena; it does not enable us to explain its sporadic dispersion, & simultaneous occurrence, among the lives, & diseases, so distantly separated, & differently circumstanced.

If on the contrary, we regard the disease as not originating, & primarily from any material poison, but from some general epidemic prevalence, or atmospherical constitution, which predisposes the system to take on a diseased action of this peculiar kind, independently of any abstract material contagion, if I say, this seem to admissible, we can also account for its

of Bubas

appearance, & dissemination — in the manner above mentioned; & we shall no longer be surprised that, the inmates of the hill, or the valley, the crowded city, & the lonely cot, — the inmates of the filthy & ill ventilated apartment, & the spacious hall, are all nearly alike, subjects of the disease, & why all are so simultaneously affected. And, we are enabled to perceive, for a moment that the exciting cause was material, or was in at the same time supposed the source of this material to be coextensive with, the disease, or even, with the atmosphere itself; we admitting however, the exciting causes of **Bubeola** to be immaterial, & wholly arising from some general cause — or, if, in fine, we have yet, many difficulties to be cleared in as much as, we cannot comprehend the natural causes, the source, of this peculiar atmospherical condition —

we do not know for certainty, whether it is attributable to a change of the relative proportions of the proper atmospherical constituents, — to an accession of foreign gaseous elements, — or whether it arise merely, from peculiar modifications of temperature or from different gradations of dryness, & humidity.

The fact however that, these last mentioned circumstances are well known to exercise a very powerful influence over the nervous, & capillary tissues, of the system generally, will, I think, go much in favour of this last mentioned opinion.

Consulting medical authority on this subject, the precise fact, nothing has been actually demonstrated in relation to it, is that very little or nothing, seems instinctively to be known — for so determined, that however justly the medical may boast of having carried

the lamp of science, & inductive philosophy, into various other subject which, were truly mysterious to the ancients, yet as regards their present knowledge of contagion & epidemics, that they have comparatively but little to boast.

They have indeed, pointed out some of its more probable sources, & ascertained apparently, a few of its more obvious laws; But as in the Zo theism, or the seminarium e coelo demissum, of the ancients, there still remains a mystery, an arcanum, which they cannot explain; & although they are not now, as formerly, regarded in the superstitious light of an invisible demon, delegated from heaven to scourge mankind & avenge the insults of an offended Divinity, - yet they are perhaps, as little understood, & almost as ineffectually opposed.

Miasmata when once called into existence, may be propagated indefinitely by inoculation.

The states that in drawing blood from cutaneous veins when the tuberculous epidemic was abundant, it was invariably to produce the genuine disease, on repeated inoculation with a small quantity of the fluid thus obtained.

The disease may be, afterwards on the 5th day, after the operation, the exanthematous form in regular succession, & the disease passed through its regular stages, but with a decided modification of all its symptoms.

The disease when resisted on the way the stage, does not weaken, & left into action the latent predispositions to pneumonia, nor does it entail on the system those distressing, & often irremediable secondary

which, but is frequently follow the usual disease.

Notwithstanding however, what has been said by Sir Thomas upon this subject, unswerving trials of the practice do not, from same cause or other, produce such favourable results.

Inoculation as practised by Thomas, has we are told occasionally succeeded in other hands; though it has, by far, more frequently failed, & in the instances in which it has excited the disease, it was not at all more mild in its character, & less malignant in its effects, than when accidentally introduced.

By some it is doubted, whether, the disease was at all be communicated by inoculation & notwithstanding which authority to the contrary, there is certainly some very good foundation for such an opinion.

We are told by Professor Caldwell, that experiments to this point were instituted on the premises of the Dispensary of this City in 1831, & after having faithfully tried, the blood, the tears, the sero mucous excretions, of the pulmonary & nasal cavities, as well as, the emptine matter of the entire prostate gland, they absolutely failed the pursuit without having succeeded in a single instance.

Upon the whole then, I think we may reasonably conclude that the practice of inoculation in this disease, if at all practicable, is by no means worthy of general adoption -, & does therefore very naturally lead into disuse.

Three varieties of Measles are noticed by authors, viz. Rubeola Sporadica, or common Measles.

2 R - Incocta or Fine Catarrhus.

3 R - Nigra or Black Measles.

In the 1st of these varieties, the rash is slightly prominent, extends over the mouth, & fauces, & may last longer & be more severe & complicated.

In the 2d variety, the rash runs its usual course with little fever, & characteristic eruption, & leads us to believe against the genuine disease.

In the 3d variety, rash seen well, the rash is of a scarlet, or level red interspersed with yellow, protracted in its appearance, & involved in its decay, very hot. The most fever accompanied with extreme languor & quickness of the pulse.

This disease most commonly makes its appearance in winter & unfavorably, prevails as an epidemic often, & in some never before been its subject, especially children.

Morbidity & mortality, for many, is the

[illegible] & its [illegible] [illegible] less general, & extensive, [illegible] as the excessive [illegible] [illegible] less powerful, or as these [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of its action who are unprotected by a [illegible] attack.

As warm & [illegible] weather advances, the disease gradually declines, & either totally disappears, or as if exhausted at losing its victims, & tyrannic sovereignty prevents its rage by an altering, here & there, an unsuspecting individual.

Although the [illegible] of the warm season, most generally, checks the progress of the disease; yet this is not [illegible] the case, for, it has on many occasions been known to prevail extensively, as an epidemic, during the warmest seasons, &

sporadic cases ~~occur~~ in the heats of summer, are by no means uncommon.

Hence the increased temperature of the atmosphere operates in checking the progress of this complaint, so far as I can determine, & so far as I can ascertain. Medical Authors are, either, wholly silent upon the subject, or merely allude to it en passant, with a view to adduce some crude conjecture, or to acknowledge candidly their total inability to explain it.

Admitting the Miasmatous contagion to be a material, & specific fluid, warmth might circuitously diminish its contagious power; although, this is precisely the reverse of what it is supposed to produce in regard to the formative virus of yellow fever, & some other of its contagious miasms.

Is it not however, more probable that warmth, & equability of temperature, check

the progress of the disease, by a kind of negative agency, or in other words, by not producing, in the vascular & capillary tissues of the system, that peculiar irritation, which is at all times a sine qua non to its existence. This peculiar irritant, being once introduced, arouses the general system to preternatural exertion, or more properly speaking excites it to a febrile condition, in order to produce a redistribution of the morbid action to the surface, which in this case becomes as it were, the center towards which all the recursive energies tending to nature, by thus changing the seat of the morbid irritation from vital organs, to those as are less irritable & important, not only relieves the sufferings of the patient but provides such measures for their own security & protection.

It is here that we have an excellent specimen of the

midst, & accompanying all her ministrations, with which the blessings of medicine were so much delighted, & by which a numerous train of associate physicians have been so fatally deceived.

Regarding her efforts as salutary, (whether they preserved or destroyed the patient as would seem) they perfectly becoming idle spectators of her violent commotions, or of her feeble, ghastly, & ineffectual struggles, rather than interfere their much needed assistance, & aid her efforts by agents at once prompt, safe & effectual. Although the recuperative energies of the system, as called in action, are less in every world of disease, yet in the chronic circle of vital phenomena they towering, we need be found & more striking, & a beautiful illustration of that wonderful & in strictness apparently, which bears within, or rather in analogy, or expatiable, is continually striving to repair

its latest & most ~~ess~~ ~~its~~ in logical, than that,
which occurs in ~~Dy~~ other acute diseases
by some it has been supposed that tuberculosis
in its nature is chronic & observed upto
any resolution, this however does not
appear to be confirmed by observation, since
the disease is more or less prevalent in some
during every year, & might perhaps add in every
case, of such pseudo-pathos conclusively appears,
that there is little foundation for the remarks,
relative as before observed, generally occurs
but once in its genuine form,
in the same individual, but we are
told that a susceptibility to its action has
occasionally been renewed, & a second
infection has followed.
By others this ~~[illegible]~~ renewal of the
susceptibility, is denied, & they account for
a second attack in the same individual, by
supposing that the 1st invasion was im-
perfect

perfect, or by some means so interrupted, as to prevent it from producing its usual, & specific impression upon the mind —

That Mercury does not generally act in the same individual, is universally admitted; But by what peculiar, & hitherto unknown, the mind is capable of resisting a second attack, will perhaps, forever be clouded by conjecture & hypothesis.

That it does produce this effect, no one will deny, & we moreover see that as regards other stimuli it maintains in many respects, the same faculty, for it is well known that various mechanical, & chemical, stimuli cease to be operative on our organs in proportion as they are more frequently applied.

Hence this power in the system to accommodate itself to external impressions, Physicians, & Physiologists, have concluded,

& that, too with much reason & plausibility, that the susceptibility of the system is so diminished by the primary application of the contagious miasm, as forever after to remain torpid to its influence.

This disease [illegible] that [illegible] the subject, commences with the usual premonitories of fever, such as chillings & flushes, languor & lassitude, pain in the head, back, & loins, loss of appetite, & not unfrequently nausea & vomiting of bilious matter. To these symptoms we have almost always added, considerable catarrhal affection, as sneezing, running coryza, & soreness of the throat, oppressed or hurried respiration, which generally, in the commencement leads the patient (if an adult) to suppose that he is suffering under what is termed a severe cold, in the mean, the other symptoms go on gradually increasing, the cough is dry & hard, the

eyes are inflamed, sometimes with a rash or ass. a morbid sensibility to light. The patient has most irritable, uneasy, & impatient in temperament.

Sometimes the bowels are considerably irritated: in young children especially, frequent bilious discharges are by no means to be uncommon. The use so much become stunted, somewhat bloated or apparently swollen. The tongue is commonly furred & frequently covered with a white, pasty, the papillae are used to some extent prominent. There is uneasiness with a troublesome itching of the surface, especially of the face, neck, wrists of the ankles; pain & soreness of the chest, soreness of the throat, & sometimes difficult, or painful deglutition, with in the appearance of the eruption which usually takes place on the 4th day of the attack, yes before observed, at

this time a drowsy, or somatose state, is very common, more especially in children of gross habits & plethoric adults.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] desquamation [illegible], [illegible] 11th or 12th in ordinary cases, no [illegible] of the eruption [illegible] the scarlet fever [illegible] does not [illegible] the lungs or [illegible] lessen its violence, as is the case in variola, [illegible] it frequently

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] generally [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], & with the exception of the
[illegible] & [illegible], which are for the most
part [illegible] by the [illegible], we do not
find much about [illegible] of the [illegible]
until the decorative [illegible]
[illegible] time it [illegible] [illegible] that
a gender [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] (being [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible], as well
as the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]. These [illegible] it will generally
[illegible] [illegible] 1st [illegible], when no [illegible]
[illegible] of the disease will be seen in
a large majority of instances, — it [illegible]
[illegible] however, that this [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] is totally [illegible]
which either by [illegible] on the
[illegible] of the [illegible], or a [illegible]

medication. As the disease destroys a vital pulmonary artery, leaving the patient to recover, with marvelous & not prompt & skillful medical assistance.

This variety is frequently a consequence of the early, extreme to cold, & it was fortunately often large the foundation for Pitkin's Polyanalysis.

Although the symptoms of this variety are usually mild, yet it sometimes happens, that, they are so violent as soon to destroy the patient in the early stage of the disease. In such cases the lower is marked, there is great nostril uneasiness, difficult respiration, cough, delirium, spasms of the limbs, or general convulsions.

There is a particular form or modification of this variety attended by typhoid, & which would seem entitled to a more distinct, & particular notice, than he has

thought proper to bestow upon it.
In the case to which I allude, the fever is either a Synochus, or Typhus, more commonly the former, though it sometimes happens that typhoid, or nervous symptoms, appear from the first constituting a genuine atonic variety, whereas the more common form of the disease is decidedly of an entonic character.
Keeping these circumstances in view, some practitioners have with much propriety contemplated the disease under two modifications only, that, of the common entonic or idiopathic variety, & the atonic, typhoid, or putrid, omitting what have been termed the Bilious & Imperfect varieties, as of little practical importance, & more calculated to perplex than to enlighten the practitioner.

The symptoms of the modification of which I am now speaking, are decidedly more violent & alarming, than those are previously described.
The eruption is often so profuse as to resemble the eruption of measles, in which its appearance nearly has always existed in some instances, it sometimes assumes in this form also that in erysipelas, & being highly inflammatory, they quickly assume a hypostatic, or putrescent aspect; the eruption loses its florid hue, & becomes brown, or livid; sometimes also petechiae appear, accompanied with inflammation of the throat, & fauces, a dark brown fur upon the tongue, & other signs of putrescency.
Hence & from it appears that the eruption suddenly recedes, owing probably

to a deficiency of the vital energies, or excessive gastric irritation, & here, unless we quickly restore it to the surface, the patient is irrecoverably lost. In such cases the brain, stomach, lungs, or other internal organs, almost always suffer, owing to the violence of the disease being so it seems suddenly reflected inwards, producing violent pneumonic inflammation, & consequent dyspnoea & oppression, coma, delirium, excessive vomiting, or obstinate diarrhoea, according to the organs assailed, & the particular circumstances of the patient & constitution. This variety is noticed by Dr. Mac. Walson, it occurred among the children of the Foundling Hospital in 1763, & 8, & was by him denominated purple measles. Pneumonic symptoms very often

accompanying measles, & sometimes the disease as in children is characterized by this tendency, we remember it to have prevailed, says Dr. Dewees early in the spring of 1825, & at which time almost every case was marked with symptoms of pneumonic inflammation.
The variety or imperfect measles as it has been called; seems in a practical point of view to be entitled to but little attention - for fever, & catarrhal affection, are for the most part mild, & require merely that the patient should be protected from the pernicious influence of cold; (which is always to be avoided in measles) & a warm mucilaginous drink, & if the bowels be costive some mild aperient medicine.
This variety is indeed a mere Rubeola, & is wholly destitute of the most essential

& important character of genuine Measles, that of protecting the system against a ~~subsequent~~ subsequent attacks.

Doct. Willan in his Description & treatment of cutaneous diseases, order 3, part 1st, mentions cases of this kind, wherein, the apparently rubeolous efflorescence, having subsided without, most fever, or constitutional affection, then appeared on the 4th day from its commencement a new efflorescence, with violent disorder of the constitution. In these cases it would seem that the 1st impression produced on the system was insufficient to produce the genuine Rubeolous action, consequently a rubeoloid was the result; but a more powerful impression quickly succeeding, excited the subsequent eruption, & developed the genuine disease. The Specificity of this disease occurs as before

mentioned in persons whose constitutions are generally weak & seems to be connected with a relaxed or debilitated state of the cutaneous capillaries in particular; hence are hence effusions of serosanguineous fluid, forming petechiae beneath the cuticle, giving to the variety its particular nosological character.'

In these cases however there is generally little danger to be apprehended, notwithstanding the putrescent aspect of the cutaneous surface; the general languor, anxiety, weakness & quickness of the pulse — they are all promptly relieved says Dost Gard, by the exhibition of Infus. Cinch., & Elix. Vit. mulsa, Typhus infectio — symptoms accidentally to be introduced, when they become of course of the same nature as the typhoid variety, above alluded to, & are to be cauti

ously

iously watched, & treated on the same principles as will be hereafter mentioned for the cure of that particular modification.

As to the Pathology of this disease, a very different view seems now to be taken, from that which was formerly entertained; instead of considering it to a general constitutional affection of the circulatory blood, arising from a material, & specific poison, it is regarded by modern Pathologists as a genuine irritation, seated primarily in the mucous tissues more especially of the stomach & alimentary canal.

To prove the correctness of this doctrine, we need only to have recourse to post-mortem examinations, which almost uniformly show a highly phlogosed condition of the mucous tissues of these organs, as well as those of the throat, & lungs, all which

are in almost every instance seriously implicated, & in many instances we find a strong tendency to spirochaetosis —

The lymph glands are often found in a phlegmonous condition, & in some cases the small intestine, as well as the colon, suffers, & we have a condition of the small intestine which is called the disease of the cecum, & general diarrhoea, & often observed in the common stage of the disease. Inactivity of the intestine, the tonic, & atonic & paralytic are to be met with, & it is in a case in which we must call worms of a deep degree of flatulence also in the mucous membrane, & of the mucous tunics, & flat.

There is also the circumstance that we feel with Cohnheim which, which I have not difficulty in believing, "adhere to all fever

of suppurating in various, & varicous
veins, since it must be due to a septic
and living contagion, & the accumulation
of varicose, so far as the septic - may come
from the varicous active tissue,
the inflamed & the double will gradually be
swept out until the inflammatory fever dec-
ease, when it will immediately resume
its influence over the system. In fact the compli-
its regular stages as if no intermittent
had taken place.

It is further assertable in relation - to this
point that if measles appear, for instance
two days after the chill of an ague fever
has taken place, that the variolous erup-
tion will be slowed, until the measles disap-
pears, & then resumes its regular progress
as in the above mentioned case.

The account in the singular combined with the
variolous action - is seen to exercise over

the varioloid, physiologists have supposed with Hippocrates that the two actions can not, or at least, do not necessarily take possession of the system at the same time; but even admitting this existence of this law of the animal economy, there is still a difficulty, for unless we at circumstances the stronger impression of one always to subdue the weaker; whereas, in the instances before us, it would seem at least that the reverse of this is the fact: since we cannot well believe, judging from the contemporaneous effects produced on the system by these diseases, that the force of the tuberculous is greater than that of the varioloid impression, yet it may, & probably does possess rather more of the pure inflammatory character generally but as to its general controlling influence upon the system it would certainly

appear to be difficult in some in fevers.
In regard to the Diagnosis, in this disease
it may be observed, that, in some instances
it is difficult, & [illegible] seems frequently mal-
confounded with other eruptive diseases,
as varicella, & scarlatina, as also, in its
[illegible] with [illegible]
in disease with the distinguished [illegible] va-
ricella, by the calorific [illegible], which al-
most invariably affords its witness in
the latter case it is never so very marked observed.
As the disease advances & the eruption is
developed there is little difficulty in making
a proper distinction, since the eruption in measles
terminates by desquamation unknown in
chicken pox. There is in the last pustulation,
& scabbing, & the eruption also appears much
earlier than in measles, & the accompanying
fever is much milder, & more uncertain
in its duration.

Tension cataract in the early stages of measles will generally be distinguished by the catarrhal affection. Here either the fever in the former, whereas in the latter, the fever most generally precedes, or commences with, the catarrhal symptoms. If however the circumstances of the fever should prevent us from distinguishing these affections in their earlier stages, no injury should probably result from such a mistake, since both diseases at this time require the same management.

To distinguish measles from scarlatina is a task in some instances extremely difficult, even, in most skilful, & experienced hands, to defeat their endeavours. Some Practitioners seem to attach much importance to a healthy distinction between the exanthems; for my part I see no different management is required for each.

So may it be, but I cannot perceive why it should be in a practical point of view so very important to make this distinction, unless, it be supposed that we are to treat a disease according to its name instead of being guided by the condition of the system, & the phenomena before us.

It is no doubt true that scarlatina is more frequently attended with an adynamic, or typhoid condition of the system than measles, & consequently will require a less antiphlogistic treatment; But I cannot see any sound reason, why an identical morbid condition of the system, should not be treated on the same general principles whether it be followed by Measles, Scarlatina, or Small Pox, or any other disease.

There may be here more demanded for cautious mental coolness, & attention: I would therefore

in such cases of doubt, & perplexity, endeavour carefully to ascertain the actual condition of the organs generally, & the tone & vigour of the vital energies in particular; whether there were an actual deficiency, or excess, of action, or whether a mere semblance of general prostration, were present, owing to a phlogosed condition or engorgement of particular organs. These points being thoroughly well understood, & clearly substantiated, the ingenious Practitioner will be better able — ever in devising his methods Needed di, — although it may frequently happens that the best medication in such instances is impotent, & unsuccessful.

There are however several points of difference between these diseases, which it may be well to bear in mind. — 1st There — in Scarlet fever, there is generally

little or no catarrhal affection; in measles on the contrary it is always considerable, & frequently severe.

2 In scarlatina the cuticle is uniformly distended, & distinct rather detached, & wrinkled, except in the immediate vicinity of the hairs & sweat glands; while in measles the cuticle is generally distended, & elevated, giving a distinct sensation of roughness to the touch, the interstitial portions of skin retaining their natural colour.

3 In scarlatina, the roughness of the rash shows itself, earlier than in measles, is of a scarlet hue, & gives no distinct sensation of roughness, except as above mentioned; it is in measles however, the rash gives decidedly the sensation of roughness, & has more of a crimson die.

4 In scarlatina, there is generally no swelling of the eyelids, while in measles,

the [illegible] is so [illegible] frequently [illegible]
about the [illegible] [illegible]) as [illegible]
to be [illegible] [illegible] as one of the most certain
pathognomonics.

5th In scarlatina, the inflammation of the throat
are particularly characteristic, there being a prominent
[illegible] above the tonsils [illegible] [illegible]
which it is commonly covered, from [illegible]
in the most part of a bright scarlet hue.
The measles this elevation of the tongue
papillae, is [illegible] less conspicuous, although
often it is mostly present in some degree.

6th In scarlatina, instead of drowsiness,
impatience, & moroseness, there is often a peculiar
anxiety, restlessness, & depression of spirits.

7th Scarlatina decidedly predisposes to, &
is often followed by dropsical effusion, whereas
measles, is comparatively seldom, rarely
followed by such a result.

The Prognosis, in this disease is generally

favourable, & must be determined by the treatment of the attack. The type of the fever is constituted of the patient, its febrifacient circumstances, predispositions, the degree of congestive irritation, & consequent engorgements of the Lungs, Brain, Stomach or other organs. Violent fever commonly, a typhoid one not, the complication being lost, incurable, or mortally dissipative, without remission, or remission, rare, or brief, accompanied with phlebotomy. The presence of the face cold, or deficient, the supervention of violent hemorrhage, sudden prostration of the vital energies, dyspnoea, or violent vomiting & convulsions, are always unfavourable appearances, & should not fail to awaken serious apprehensions in the mind of the Practitioner, & to elicit also his, utmost watchfulness & skill. On the contrary the attack being mild, the fever moderate, & of the entonic grade;

a freedom from local determinations, or engagements. a mind so in composition and in the degree of love, & reason is its active element & instrument, for its matter is to act, & in a congenial condition, in certain large minds, the exhortation free, & a mind dimmed in superior point and a government been able & should always be treated with Pio & Gladness, but in shadow.

"In the treatment of this, & as well as, in all other general examples in Division is not in time at early, the disciple with most therefore confined himself into learning the simple Pilot & cardinal of nature, whose wonderful & in its creative effects, under a judicious guidance & regulation, are not a few the earliest, & best. But so soon as has hitherto been discovered the order usually in this case.

We may indeed supply a factitious organ, as a leg or an eye; but the recuperative energies of nature can alone restore organized parts when deficient, or accommodate the actions of the system to the inconvenience, or injury sustained. We may relieve the system from plethora or asphyxia by abstracting blood; but we could never remedy disease by so doing unless the restorative tendencies of our organism resumed their salutary sovereignty, & conquered with our assistance the enemies that assail them.

in many cases,
Some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in accidentally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of changes, to that [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should [illegible] the causes of this [illegible] agreement however, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] notions, which were entertained in

[illegible] to the [illegible], [illegible] —
believing as [illegible] that, the entire
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], as formed,
contained alike, & [illegible] with a [illegible]
matter, their whole attention seems to have
been directed to its immediate and [illegible]
from the [illegible].

Like this perhaps the unfortunate sufferers
were in direct [illegible] down in the [illegible] &
[illegible] apartments, or [illegible] shifted with
bad weather, & dosed with hot decoctions,
[illegible] in [illegible], or even more than
[illegible] beverages, without any regard
either to the particular stage of their
constitutions, or the nature & violence
of their disease.

Cases however, are [illegible] of the
9th century & one of the first writers —
Small Pox, seems to have treated this
class of diseases with more judgment

[illegible] at [illegible]-eighth of [illegible] to [illegible]; while his successors, strongly hopeful, so wantonly disregarded, the authoritative admonitions of our rulers as great powers, as a "great evil," in their orders, seem to have measured the attitude of their skill, by the quantity of [illegible] they could involve.

It was not [illegible] to have recovered. In the [illegible] fact, this unwise [illegible] would. Then were so [illegible] unfavorably, to force the [illegible] system, [illegible] multiplied by the violence of that activity itself excites, so that a still higher degree, would wholly resist the object death of [illegible] & the Dragoons.

This was reserved for other [illegible], & injudicious Sir [illegible], who notwithstanding the [illegible] of his [illegible], boldly

~~We do not for example~~

contrasted to admit the existence of vital force, & to produce such a revolution in the treatment, not only of exanthems, but of diseases generally, ~~[illegible]~~ as will forever justify entitle him, to the appellations of modern Asclepiades, the Reformer of Medicine.

Taught by the judicious observations, & experience of Sydenham, as well as, the more recent improvements of pathological science; the moderns unanimously agreed as to the great principle, that should direct him in the management of Exanthematous diseases.

Scarlet, early, to its frequent occurrence, as an epidemic, its mode of attack, it is regarded as a disease peculiarly in childhood, in its general character, & usually well known to require in a large majority

of instances, no active remedial measures. It is therefore the incidental symptoms, & more ungraduated forms, of the disease that we are called on to combat. Consequently it is of these, that I shall now particularly speak. If there at the commencement of measles, there be rigor, fever, pain, restlessness, & oppression; there will be no doubt of the prevailing of that malady. Where, familiarly graduated, quality takes, in the age & strength, of the patient the violence of the disease; the nature of the prevailing epidemic, & the immediate effect produced. We should also in such cases, enjoin a strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen, & should the stomach & bowels be disordered, emetics, & purgatives are to be used. Emetic Tartar & Ipecacuanha,

until the fever is eliminated – least in cases of adults, but for children, the tri-chloride combined with mercurous chloride or taken alone should be preferred.

The 2d indication should be fulfilled by calomel, combined with rhubarb, or jalap, or taken alone being followed by castor oil to quicken the circulation.

The patient should also drink freely of mild mucilaginous liquids, such as infusion of flaxseed, gum arabic water, barley water &c, slightly acidulated with vegetable acids, & if the fever run high nauseating doses of antimonials, should be given, aided by nitre & cold water which is exceedingly refreshing & may be drunk at liberty, always guarding against very large draughts at a time; this fluid was the febrifuge mixture with some of the ancient Egyptians

Physicians, & may be taken with more safety, & advantage, in almost every disease, than is commonly supposed. I believe its use is often prohibited when it would of itself, if gradually taken, be of infinitely more service than the drugs that are inadvertently made to usurp its place –

The cough of tuberculosis should be allayed by demulcents, & opiates, the three which are in this purpose are, perhaps sweet molasses candy, extract of liquorice, & syrup of poppies which last is of all others the most efficacious.

It is important that the cough should be checked, as the irritation produced by it, together with the loss of sleep, will very much aggravate the fever, & other symptoms. The tendency of opiates to heighten fever & favour local congestions,

may be obviated by combining the mitigating medicines in the following manner

℞. Acet Opii gr. j
Mag. Carb. ʒ ss
Aqua Bull. Dulcis ℥ ss m

of this mixture an adult may take a least second Pro. Renat. Owing to the cataractal tendency of this disease, we do not expose the patient to the ~~[illegible]~~ influence of cathartics, so salutary in Small. Pox, we must therefore be confined to a mild & equable temperature & secondarily avoid the extremes of heat & cold; a thermometric range of from 60, to 64, degrees is perhaps the best we can advise.

I am aware that opiates, in this disease are by some considered questionable, in the early stage, but if the fever be duly reduced by the above mentioned measures, it will require but small doses

of these medicines to produce the desired effects, which effect is of much importance & will more than compensate for the ill effects, which from medicines have a tendency to create. In removing the patient to the state in which fluids become admissible, & in which they result by produce such decided benefit, we must ever bear fully in view the nature, & tendency of the prevailing epidemic, as these will very materially influence the extent, to which antiphlogistic, & preparatory measures are to be carried. Should it the character of the epidemic, be so decided ly inflammatory, as to require repeated & extensive evacuations; hence as in other instances, the physical predisposition requires us to be extremely circumspect, in the use of these remedies since in violent circumstances were

long since pointed out, & strongly insisted on by experienced men, & does not perhaps much more alter him — than they do generally recommend.

It sometimes happens that the force of this disease settles as it were upon the lungs in such cases it will be proper to resort immediately to bleeding, general bloodletting, & administering opium in such a way as it appears the only chance for the patient, & I believe I have seen it succeed in two or three instances where it did not seem admissible, but nevertheless nothing else succeeded, & even last all hopes of recovery, it was turned to as a dernier resort, & was so completely successful.

This is a specific strongly indicated in such a disease, & it is the only remedy in such cases, in which we can depend

The diphtheritic membrane must be cautiously separated when there is a hypothetical fibrinous deposit — & here also local blood letting will be useful, after it is no longer prudent to take it from the general circulation — the auxiliary measures, as blisters, warm pediluvia, & cataplasms, will here be as necessary, as ~~are~~ will never be overlooked. Even too if the diphtheritic be great, convalescence may sometimes be aided & promoted by directing the patient to inhale the vapour of hot vinegar & water, to which a few drops of sulphuric acid & other fumigations may be added.

Sometimes it happens that the fever at approaches — arises from phlegmonous or lymphatic mucous, abdominal or other the bronchial; & in such cases we must have recourse to exciting, which frequently in such instances have

have a threefold beneficial effect;-
1st. That of freeing the stomach &c.
its irritating contents; 2d. lodging the accumulated fluids from the bronchial tubes;
3d. interrupting, or changing the morbid actions of the general system, & especially in the circulation.—
When the fever, & difficulty of breathing are in, & it is judged that further depletion would be inadmissible, it has been advised to prescribe the juice of Digitalis in full doses, with a view to diminish the activity of the circulating fluids, & thus lessen the powerful throes which the lungs, in such cases we are told, that the fever has been diminished, the dyspnoea allayed, the bowels relaxed, & a general amelioration of the symptoms ensued.
How often such startling results may

be obtained from the ratio – of this measure, I cannot say, for prior to commencing its operation, I the influence which the position of the patients body exercises over its power of repelling arterial distension, will I am inclined to think always render it a very doubtful resource in such cases. I have seen it given in a few instances only & in these the pulse was but little accelerated; frequency, which circumstance, might in part perhaps be owing to the semicircular position of the patients, they were unable to maintain the recumbent posture, on account of the urgent dyspnoea. Besides its uncertainty of effect, there would not seem to prostrate, merely, overcome its operation unless; for admitting it to lessen the frequency of arterial pulsation in a large majority of instances, this would be diminution of frequency would not seem

to remove the unhealthy condition of the lungs. The circulation, though diminished in velocity, is not equalized, & of course the heart would retain the same relative proportion of accumulated blood as before.

Some have it believed in the theory, that the capillary is tender in making its appearance, or does not appear at all: or if it do appear, it is of a pale, bad, unnatural colour. In such cases we are to be on our guard that we do not mistake the cause of such irregularity: if it arise from absolute debility, the pulse, health is plainly pointed out, & we shall have recourse to the diffusible stimuli, such as wine, brandy, opium, blisters, warm baths, & the cold bath, which is in many instances the best of diffusible stimuli. Should it however arise from purely capillary, which when very excessive

action produces this effect, ~~and~~ all action must be immediately directed to its removal; for this purpose we give an emetic, if the stomach is loaded with irritating matter, & apply a blister to the epigastrium, which is very, & we see we will operate both a cleaner, & it perhaps more generally, be relied on in such cases, than all other remedies.

But would the irregularity of which I am now speaking arise from excess of action, yet this effect, partially implied only, we are a natural measure always to remove it, properly regulated, & to a more exactly & metaphysical regimen.

This intermittent condition is naturally enough known, as it results in the epidemic of 1873, & as this account so completely illustrates what I wish to establish, I shall take the liberty to quote his own words.—

"Aliquando" says he, "etiam [illegible] in consolidation [illegible] with liquid [illegible], nec [illegible] it [illegible] adhesions [illegible] [illegible] pulmonary consolidation, such [illegible] in pneumonia regularly supervenes in advanced subacute."

Again — and, that adhesions form in this disease [illegible] frequently, it [illegible] [illegible] in fact, [illegible] the pneumonic exudation [illegible] adhesions. He declares that he did not hesitate to repeat the operation, if that he has seen [illegible] chilblain, usually at the point of [illegible] the eye plate, also "he recently saw a [illegible] repeated venesection [illegible] infallibly restored."

Hughes Bennett, however, seems to have had an aversion to bleeding in the early stage of this disease, maintaining that this operation should be reserved as a means of last battle; the supervening pulmonary inflammation, so common (usually)

its destroying [illegible] also coincides with him in this opinion!

For my own part I am unable to reconcile this author, with his present pathological notions as to the nature of this disease, or with those views now generally entertained in relation to the exciting causes of inflammation. If we suppose the fever to arise in the primary stages of the complaint, do we not voluntarily permit a powerful exciting cause of subsequent congestion, & local inflammation to continue? or in other words, do we not cherish that very spark, that afterwards becomes the chief agent in producing all the future difficulty, & distress? Certainly nothing so effectually removes all the miserable sequelae of this disease, as a persistent, well directed, & lighthearted course. No future danger arises from the leaking inflammation, if we may often prevent

the most serious, & terrible consequences by long persistence, in this region, & should act upon the same principle. Check this muscle diseased in formation, or wholly prevent its occurrence by striking at the root of its exciting cause, viz. the high fever & muscular action of the fever and stage?

Some lines it supposes that this disease just a step typical to change from the mere accident, & have such method of cure must be regulated upon the general principle of equalizing the circulation, & supporting the tone of the vital powers. This is to be accomplished by cordials, of opium, brandy, wine, wine, carb. &c. a nourishing diet, cold bathing, air & exercise, & should local congestions supervene, they will require topical depletion, & counter irritation.

The effects of Embrocation it has been shewn well

are often more to be dreaded than the immediate disease, they are very frequently more destructive than small Pox, & may well be considered as the chief ministers of Death in this disease.

The most common sequelae are that of awakening the latent scrofulous fixed impositions into action, 2 exciting obstinate chronic ophthalmia, 3 severe bowel affections, & that of laying the foundation for a future Phthisis Pulmonalis or undermining the general energies of the constitution.

These, as I have before stated, can alone be remedied by effectually subduing the local, & general inflammation.

It now & then happens that the lining membranes, & muscles of the larynx take on a high degree of inflammatory action, & the voice becomes much impaired, or totally lost. In such cases we

are to be used as topical depletion, by leeches or cupping applied to the vicinity of the affected part; on counter irritation, & the rigid observance of the antiphlogistic regimen, under the exceptions above mentioned.

By some we are told, that instead of venesection, we should in cases of children, resort to cupping, & leeching; I should suspect, however, that this last injunction, has been derived more from the objections which Parents usually have to having their offspring Bled than from any sound therapeutic Principle, since the latter, are certainly much more painful methods of depleting, & do not of course, resemble an any other principle when applied to infants, from those on those of adult age.

In summing up the, the merits of the

medical

Medendi which I have recommended in the preceding pages for Rubeola, I am enabled to add little to the summary of the Illustrious Hoome; viz. 1 "remeare tione aetate viribus et ceteris mensurandum. 2 Vomitu. 3 Dieta tenuissima. 4 Potu multo diluenta acidulo.

We must, I repeat, from the commencement cautiously watch any local determinations, that may take place in the progress of the disease, especially to the Lungs; & these are to be promptly combatted, by general, & topical Bloodletting, always keeping a steady eye on the Constitution of the patient, & the Nature of the case. I would the more particularly insist on the early & prompt subduction of these symptoms, as also of high Febrile excitement, in as much, as they alone lay the foundation for the remote, but not less fatal consequences of the disease.

In th
it is
ment
gradu
ates,
ing,
In o
subse
engag
him
to e
Than
its
to the
requi
bee
Nurse
ely
in pr
alway

In this as in all pulmonary affections, it is important to allay the cough & consequent irritation; & here, (if the fever be duly graduated) we may almost always use opiates, either alone, or combined with antimony, with the very best effects.
In order to guard the patient against subsequent unpleasant symptoms, I would enjoin a mild uninitating diet, & direct him scrupulously to avoid early exposure to cold.
Thousands die annually of this disease, & its sequelae, owing in a great measure, to the prevailing notion that the disease requires no further treatment than can be directed by the Parent, or some ignorant nurse; this popular opinion is to be severely reprobated, & it should be fully impressed on the Public mind, that Measles always requires carefully to be watched

by the Physician, although, in a majority of instances little of his assistance is required.

When Rubeola, is known to prevail as an epidemic, such as are liable to it should prepare for its reception as in cases of Small Pox, by mild aperients, & vegetable diet;- such a preparation is the most certain means of obviating its occasional violence, & is in the opinion of some as emphatically demanded, as in Varicella itself.

Phil. March 7th
1829